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BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT

1990/91

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The Honourable David C. Lam,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Annual Report of the British Columbia Police Commission for the period April 1, 1990, to March 31, 1991, is respectfully submitted.

COLIN GABELMANN
Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General
January, 1992

The Honourable Colin Gabelmann
Attorney General of British Columbia
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.

DEAR MR. GABELMANN:

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report of the British Columbia Police Commission for the fiscal year 1990/91, pursuant to the provisions of Section 48 of the *Police Act*, S.B.C. 1988, Chapter 53.

Yours truly,

J. DAVID N. EDGAR
Chairman
British Columbia
Police Commission

January, 1992

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION

1990/91 ANNUAL REPORT

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COMMISSION FUNCTIONS AND PERSONNEL

The B.C. Police Commission serves an integral role in policing in British Columbia. Its functions are most easily understood in the context of the structure of policing in the province.

The British Columbia *Police Act* governs the organization of policing in the province and the role of the Commission. The *Police Act* provides for both provincial and municipal police forces. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.), which is the national police force, is under contract to act as the provincial police force and to provide policing services to most municipalities within the province. The operations of the R.C.M.P. are governed by federal legislation and subject to the contractual agreement between the federal and provincial governments. The Police Commission has no direct responsibility in relation to that police force.

There are also twelve municipal police departments, independent from the R.C.M.P., comprising approximately 1,800 municipal police officers. Each of these police departments is governed by a municipal police board which must manage the police department in accordance with the *Police Act*. The purpose of the *Police Act* is to ensure that the quality of policing services is consistent throughout the province. For example, the training program followed by recruits is prescribed by legislation, and the municipal police board must ensure that all constables in the department complete the program. Similarly, procedures to handle citizen complaints and the discipline of police officers are set down in legislation.

The Police Commission is a public accountability body whose role is central to ensuring that the independent municipal police departments adhere to consistent standards of policing. The Police Commission has three basic functions, the first of which is oversight. Oversight includes audits, inspections, and the development and monitoring of standards for police operations, firearms and training. The second function involves research into matters respecting law enforcement, crime prevention, police and policing. The third function is quasi-judicial in nature: The Commission is the final appellate body in matters of complaints by members of the public about the conduct of constables as well as the discipline of constables. In addition, quasi-judicial responsibilities rest on the Commission as an appellate body under the *Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act*.

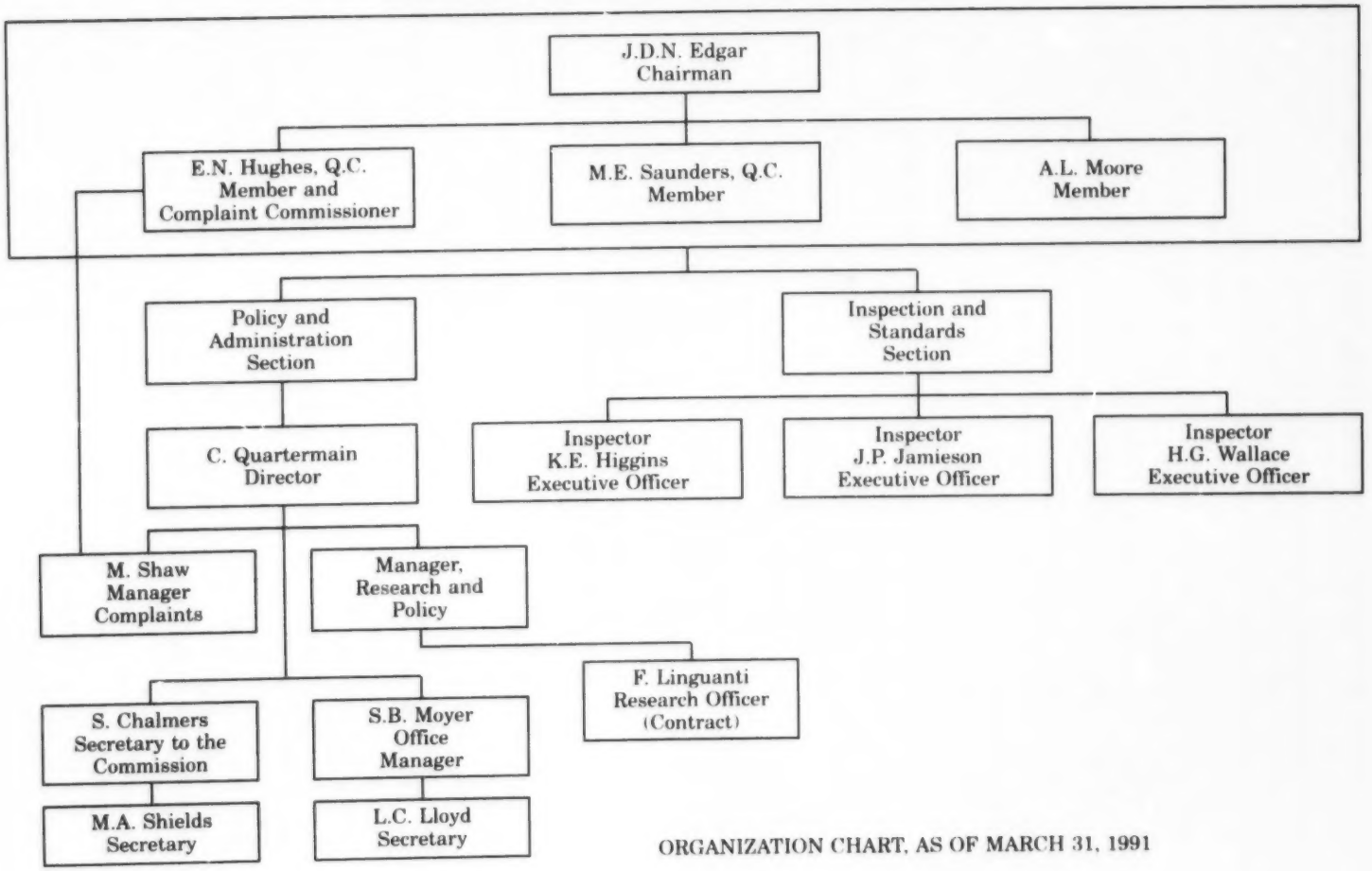
The Police Commission consists of members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and of staff employed by the Commission. Mr. J. David N. Edgar is Chairman of the Commission. He is based in Victoria and is currently the only full-time member of the Commission. Ms. Mary Saunders, Q.C., is a part-time member from Vancouver who has served on the Commission since 1985. Mayor Audrey Moore from Castlegar is a part-time member who has served since 1988.

There were changes in the membership of the Commission during this fiscal year. The appointment of Mr. David Wilson expired in 1990. Mr. Wilson's contributions over his term are gratefully acknowledged. In September 1990, Mr. E.N. (Ted) Hughes, Q.C., was appointed as Complaint Commissioner. He brings years of experience as a lawyer, judge and senior government administrator to the position.

The office staff of the Commission also changed over the year. Mr. Bill Beamish, who had been with the Commission for eight years and served as its Director, left in August 1990 to take a position as a Deputy Government Agent in Campbell River. Ms. Carol Quartermain, who was Acting Complaint Manager with the Police Commission, assumed the duties of Director in December 1990, and Mr. Maurice Shaw transferred from the Police Services Branch to the position of Complaint Manager.

Three senior police officers, seconded from their police forces, served as Executive Officers. They were Inspector Ken Higgins (Vancouver Police Department), Inspector Phil Jamieson (Saanich Police Department) and Inspector Harry Wallace (R.C.M.P.).

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION



ORGANIZATION CHART, AS OF MARCH 31, 1991

COMMISSION COMMENTARY

Policing in today's society has changed dramatically since the concept of an established, community-based police force was developed in the nineteenth century. Most of these changes are attributable to changes in the society that is policed. The combined effect of technological changes, multiculturalism, the disintegration of the extended family, increasing urbanization, and a widening of the gap between the wealthy and the poor are manifested in drug and alcohol abuse, violence, mental illness and all manner of criminal activity, including international crimes so sophisticated in scope that they could not have even been conceived of years ago.

Our society expects the police to protect us and our property, deal with the confused, the violent and the substance abusing members of society, detect "hidden" or "victimless" crimes, handle the gruesome aftermath of accidents, and notify relatives of the death of loved ones. The police officer's job is not easy. It is, however, vitally important.

The importance of the role of police in society is what makes the role of the Police Commission important. The Commission is a police/public accountability body. Although it is appointed and funded by the provincial government, its role is not to ensure that police are accountable to the government, but that they are accountable to the public — to society as a whole. The Commission recognizes and appreciates the difficult nature of the functions performed by the police in today's society, but it is not designed to be a police support group. However, neither does it feel its role is merely to sit back and wait for the police to make a mistake and chastise them for it. Rather, it views its role as one of continuous pro-active work to maintain and improve the quality of policing offered by municipal forces. It looks at policing from the point of view of the citizens who are policed, because the municipal forces were conceived, and should still be thought of, as citizens' police forces. There may be times that the views of the Police Commission are at odds with those of the police departments and indeed, even at odds with those of the government. It is fundamental that the Commission remember, especially at those times, the purpose for which it exists.

The Commission's work is pro-active: Audits of the municipal police departments and public attitude surveys that measure the public's perception of the quality of service provided by the police allow the Commission to have its "finger on the pulse" of community policing. Generally, the pulse is strong and healthy, but it will continue to be monitored.

The Commission recognizes the public interest in all its research: When the Commission proposes changes to the rules governing the pursuit of vehicles by police or the use of deadly force by police, both of which it did this year, its primary goal is to ensure that the discretion of the officer who must make such life endangering decisions is exercised within a framework that is consistent among all the forces and which recognizes the importance of the public interest. By exploring alternatives to the use of deadly force in confrontational situations, the Commission recognizes that it is in the public's interest to find effective and safe alternatives to the use of deadly force. It is also in the interests of the police departments to explore such alternatives, and in work such as this, the Commission relies on the expertise of the police.

The Commission supports the police departments in their efforts to maintain and improve the quality of policing offered by them. The Commis-

sion organizes an annual Police Honours Night at which the Province of British Columbia recognizes for bravery those officers who show restraint in the use of their firearms when confronted by violent, armed and unpredictable individuals. Society cannot demand that its police officers risk their lives to avoid taking the lives of such people, but it is a credit to our police that so many of them do.

The job society hands its police officers is a very difficult one. The Commission maintains that the difficult nature of the job does not preclude the public from demanding that it be performed with professionalism, skill, integrity and courtesy. Indeed, we feel that society has the duty to demand that it be so performed.

AUDITS

Audits Under Section 42 of the Police Act

The Police Commission carries out audits of the twelve independent municipal police departments. These audits are comprehensive examinations of the operation and management of the departments and are performed by senior police inspectors seconded to the Commission. The audit is performed using operating standards that were developed by the Commission in cooperation with the municipal police departments. The results of the audits are reported to the chief constable and the municipal police board, and recommendations for changes or improvements are made. Follow-up audits are performed to ensure that the recommendations have been implemented.

During this fiscal year, the Delta Police Department was audited in October of 1990, and a follow-up audit was performed on the Saanich Police Department in July of 1990.

UCR Audits

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system was implemented to ensure that all Canadian police departments record and report statistics on crime rates accurately and consistently. The Police Commission conducts audits of municipal police departments to ensure that the UCR system is maintained properly. The audit process involves examining a random sample of files to ensure a high quality of individual files and correct categorization of criminal activity.

UCR audits were performed on eight police departments during this fiscal year:

Nelson	April 1990
Port Moody	May 1990
Saanich	June 1990
West Vancouver	June 1990
New Westminster	August 1990
Central Saanich	August 1990
Esquimalt	October 1990
Oak Bay	December 1990

In all those UCR audits, variance rates were well within the five percent acceptance level and often within two percent.

Special Audit

By agreement with the Board of Directors of B.C. Transit Corporation, the Police Commission undertook an audit of the operations and management of the B.C. Transit Security Service in January of 1991. The B.C. Transit Security Service is not governed by the *Police Act*, but is comprised, in part, of persons appointed as special provincial constables under the *Police Act*. The B.C. Transit Security Service patrols the SkyTrain and responds to calls for assistance from drivers of B.C. Transit buses.

The results of the audit will assist the Board of Directors of B.C. Transit in formulating plans for the future direction of its security service.

APPEALS

Police Act

Kirschner Complaint

In July of 1990 the Police Commission heard application for leave to appeal the decision of the Vancouver Police Board in respect of a complaint made by Ms. Kirschner against a member of the Vancouver Police Department and the Department itself. The Police Commission denied leave to appeal the decision, finding both that the investigation made by the Vancouver Police Department into Ms. Kirschner's complaints was fair and thorough and that the subsequent inquiry by the Vancouver Police Board was also fair and thorough.

In its decision, the Commission commented that this case was an example of the misuse of a complaint system that was designed to serve public, and not private, interests. The Commission lamented that the complaint had caused pain and embarrassment to the parties concerned as well as a significant waste of police resources.

McCallum Complaint

The Police Commission granted leave to appeal a decision of the Victoria Police Board not to take any disciplinary action in respect of complaints made by Mr. McCallum against a member of the Victoria Police Department and the Department itself. On appeal, the Police Commission confirmed the decision of the Victoria Police Board and found that the complaints alleged by Mr. McCallum were not proven.

Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act

Both security employees and security businesses must be licenced under the *Private Investigators and Security Agencies Act*. If the Registrar appointed under the *Act* suspends, cancels or refuses to issue or re-issue a licence, appeals may be taken to the Police Commission. The Police Commission may confirm the decision of the Registrar or order the reinstatement or issuance of a licence. Information about such appeals during the reporting year is as follows:

Type of Licence	Number of Applications	Appeals Heard	Allowed	Dismissed
Security Employees	5	5	3	2
Security Business	1	1	1	0
Total	6	6	4	2

RESEARCH

Evaluation of Public Attitude Studies

The Commission conducts surveys to measure the public perception of the quality of police service in a municipality. These surveys are often conducted in conjunction with an audit of the police department.

During this fiscal year, the residents of the municipalities of Oak Bay and Vancouver were surveyed to determine how the police departments of those municipalities were perceived by the residents of the municipalities they serve. The analysis of the Oak Bay survey showed a high level of satisfaction with the quality of police service. The analysis of the Vancouver survey was not completed this fiscal year.

Residents of New Westminster were surveyed in the previous fiscal year and the results analyzed in this year. The results indicated that the residents of New Westminster were highly satisfied with their police department.

Non-Lethal Weapons

A report containing recommendations for safe and effective alternatives to the use of deadly force in confrontational situations has been forwarded to the Minister and circulated for comment.

One of the weapons identified in that report as having significant potential in law enforcement was "CAP-STUN", a cayenne pepper spray. Research has shown "CAP-STUN" to be capable of immediately incapacitating a person and therefore to be valuable in ending confrontations with armed and dangerous individuals. Furthermore, it shows no long term effects on the person against whom it is used or on the environment. The Commission is undertaking a six month project to train police officers in the use of the spray, provide them with supplies, and monitor its use and effectiveness.

Police Pursuits

The Commission completed its work on police pursuits and delivered its report to the Minister. The study made recommendations for changes to the current guidelines governing police pursuits and other related recommendations.

Police Standards

The Commission and the B.C. Association of Chiefs of Police completed work in developing an acceptable set of standards for the administration and operation of the independent municipal police departments. These standards will enhance the uniformity and quality of municipal policing in the province and will guide Police Commission audits of police forces.

The recommended standards have been forwarded to the Minister for approval.

Police Use of Firearms

Under the *Police Firearm Regulations*, police departments are required to report annually all shots fired by police members in the line of duty. For

the year 1990, the following information was filed. These figures include total shots fired by all municipal departments and R.C.M.P. in the province.

Shots Fired in 1990

Total fired	280
No. members involved	59
Shots per member	1.76
Fired intentionally	268
Fired unintentionally	12
Persons injured	12
Persons killed	3
Animals killed	202
Estimated property damage	$1,645

Proposed Amendments to Police Firearm Regulations

Changes to the *Police Firearm Regulations*, which govern the circumstances under which a member of a municipal police department is entitled to draw and fire a weapon, were proposed to the Minister during this fiscal year.

Special Provincial Constables

The *Police Act* provides for the appointment of special provincial constables, and approximately 400 people in this province currently hold such appointments. Some of these people are employed by the provincial government, some by crown corporations, and some by private corporations. Their functions are varied.

Concerned about the status and powers of special provincial constables and the legal means available for disciplining them and handling complaints against them, the Police Commission undertook an examination of their status and powers. The study recommended a plan for implementing measures of public accountability currently missing from legislation and policy. This study has been forwarded to the Minister and circulated for comment.

Type of Handgun and Calibre of Ammunition

The type of handgun carried for general use by municipal police officers and the calibre of ammunition that can be used in handguns is prescribed by the *Police Firearm Regulations*. Police in other jurisdictions are moving away from the standard police firearm, the .38 special calibre revolver, in favour of different calibres of semi-automatic pistols. This movement has prompted the Police Commission to form a committee to study the current handgun standard and the advantages and disadvantages of the various types and calibres of weapons.

Videotaping of Police Interviews of Young Offenders

This project, the purpose of which was to test the feasibility of videotaping police interviews of suspected young offenders as an alternative to police taking handwritten notes, was completed during this fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE COMPLAINT COMMISSIONER

New Citizen Complaint Procedure

As reported in the previous year, amendments to the *Police Act* were proclaimed on July 1, 1989. These amendments established an orderly system for police to advise complainants of the status of the investigation, the results of the investigation and their right to advance their concerns through the appeal process. At the same time, the amendments also made it possible for the Complaint Commissioner to provide consistent and progressive oversight of police administration of the complaints system to ensure that the police complied with their obligations under the *Act*.

During the first full year under the new system, the Office of the Complaint Commissioner was able to assist both complainants and police departments. For example, assistance was provided to police departments by suggesting methods of dealing with complainants who, after making an official complaint, can no longer be contacted or do not want to proceed further with the complaint. Generally, when a complainant cannot be contacted, a double registered letter is sent to the complainant's address, advising that if the department is not contacted within 30 days the complaint will be considered withdrawn. The same time limit is given to persons who do not want to pursue the matter further and choose to leave their concerns unresolved. The expiration of these time limits does not exempt a police department from continuing to investigate an allegation of misconduct.

The Office of the Complaint Commissioner also assisted many complainants who filed official complaints under the *Act*. The most common assistance provided is information on the complaint procedure and the rights of the person making the allegations. A member of the Office of the Complaint Commissioner frequently attended meetings between police and complainants in attempts to assist parties to resolve complaints informally. In addition, the Office of the Complaint Commissioner assisted approximately 170 persons who made written or verbal inquiries regarding some aspect of policing. Some of these people made verbal allegations about police conduct but refused to put their concerns in writing, so the complaint process under the *Act* did not apply to their allegations. The great majority of other concerns were not complaints as defined in the *Act*.

After the first full year of operation under the new procedure, the Complaint Commissioner is satisfied that municipal police departments are complying with the intent of the new procedure and are seriously and thoroughly investigating all allegations. The Complaint Commissioner is also satisfied that police departments and the Office of the Complaint Commissioner are providing informed assistance to individuals who telephone, appear in person or write. Nevertheless, the Complaint Commissioner will continue to examine methods of improving service to both municipal police departments and persons who complain about the conduct of municipal police officers.

Inspections/R.C.M.P./Complaint Statistics

In addition to the ongoing monitoring of the citizen complaint procedure, the Complaint Commissioner may conduct inspections of a police

department's complaint files and review department policies and procedures for handling citizen complaints. Upon completion of an inspection, the Complaint Commissioner files a report with the police board responsible for policing the municipality. In the 1990/91 fiscal year four inspections were carried out. These inspections revealed that two departments had not yet developed manuals to familiarize investigators with the proper procedures for investigating complaints. One department was maintaining its complaint files in a less than secure manner. These matters were rectified. All departments inspected were found to be promptly and efficiently complying with the requirements in the *Police Act* with regard to the receipt and handling of citizen complaints.

The R.C.M.P., under a federal/provincial agreement, police 51 municipalities and serve as the provincial force in British Columbia. In addition, a contingent of R.C.M.P. members perform federal duties within the province. Complaints about the conduct of members of the R.C.M.P. may be submitted directly to the R.C.M.P., to the R.C.M.P. Public Complaints Commission or, in British Columbia, to the Complaint Commissioner established under the provincial *Police Act*.

Most citizen concerns fall into one of two categories. Either they are allegations about misconduct by a member of a municipal police department and fall within the definition in the *Act* or they are service complaints that do not fall within the definition in the *Act*. Service complaints are, for example, concerns that a response to a call for assistance took too long or that the department does not provide sufficient traffic enforcement.

Table 1 includes a statistical summary of citizen complaints under the *Act* received in the calendar year 1990. The total number of complaints decreased from 277 in 1989 to 194 in 1990, a reduction of 30 percent. This rather dramatic reduction is, in the view of the Complaint Commissioner, largely attributable to the inclusion of a definition of "complaint" in the *Act*. Service complaints, as described in the preceding paragraph, are no longer included as "complaints" within the meaning of the *Act*.

TABLE 1

Public Complaints Against Members of Municipal Police Departments in 1990

		Type				Policy Duty Section					Action Taken			Appeals	
	Total Number	Excessive Force	Dis-respectful Behaviour	Neglect of Duty	Other	Number of Police	Uniform Patrol	Detective	Traffic Duty	Other	Inform-ally Resolved	Not Proceeded With	Formal Investigation	Public Inquiry	Police Com-mission
Central Saanich	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Delta	17	8	6	2	1	19	14	3	0	2	6	5	9	1	0
Esquimalt	2	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Matsqui	16	6	6	2	3	29	27	1	0	1	6	7	6	2	0
Nelson	5	2	1	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
New Westminster	16	6	8	0	4	18	14	0	0	4	7	0	8	0	0
Oak Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Moody	6	3	1	1	1	7	7	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0
Saanich	5	1	4	0	0	4	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0
Vancouver	87	48	33	4	14	141	92	19	29	1	30	23	87	3	0
Victoria	28	9	9	4	8	56	41	8	5	2	14	14	6	2	0
West Vancouver	10	2	5	1	2	9	6	2	1	0	3	5	5	0	0
TOTAL	**194**	**87**	**75**	**16**	**33**	**292**	**212**	**33**	**36**	**11**	**78**	**60**	**123**	**8**	**0**

* The total number of complaints means the total number of "Form 9's" filed by complainants. Since one Form 9 may allege more than one complaint, the total of all "type" (of complaint) figures do not equal the total of the number of Form 9's filed.

THE POLICE ACADEMY

The Police Academy provides training for new police recruits as well as ongoing and advanced training for experienced police officers. It also coordinates workshops, testing, assessment centres, production of training videos and other related services. The Police Academy had its most productive twelve month period in its history, generating 25,867 student training days, up from 19,970 last year.

Peace Officers' Basic and General Training Programs

This past year was exceptionally busy. A total of 336 recruits attended classes at the Academy, a 42 percent increase over the previous year. Over the years, the average age of recruits has been increasing and is now commonly between 25 and 27 years of age. This past year saw a 44 year old and a 39 year old enter recruit training.

Aboriginal policing is a vitally important issue. This year a major eleven week Basic Recruit Training program was developed and taught under contract at the First Nations Tribal Justice Institute at Westbank, B.C. to a class of 31 native recruits from across Canada.

Advanced Programs

In partnership with the Criminology Research Centre at Simon Fraser University, the Academy launched its first workshops in the "Police Studies Series". The primary purpose of these workshops is to provide forums for line officers and administrators to examine critical policing issues. The first series of workshops dealt with gangs in schools and response to street level youth gang activity.

Among new programs developed and presented for the first time were a child abuse investigator course, a surveillance program, and a gaming investigator course during which candidates spent an evening at an operational casino.

Contract Instruction

The Academy provides instruction, under contract, to various groups and organizations. Last year, Ports Canada Police, Canada Customs officers, conservation officers, corrections officers, railway police, deputy sheriffs and armoured car personnel received training at the Police Academy under contract.

Special Recognition

At Police Honours Night, held November 15, 1990, the Police Academy was honoured with an award recognizing "its outstanding contribution to the police community in British Columbia". Receiving the award on behalf of the Police Academy from the Honourable David Lam, Lieutenant-Governor, were President of the Justice Institute of British Columbia, Larry Goble, Director of the Police Academy, Phil Crosby-Jones, Deputy Director Bob Hull, and Chief Constable Bob Stewart in his capacity as Chairman of the Justice Institute Board.

POLICE HONOURS NIGHT

Police Honours Night provides an annual occasion for the province to recognize members of municipal police departments and the R.C.M.P. in British Columbia who have performed an exemplary service to the citizens of British Columbia in one of three categories: bravery, outstanding service to the community and outstanding service on assignment.

Special awards of appreciation are also presented to members of municipal police boards whose terms of appointment have expired. Members are appointed by Cabinet to the police boards by each of the twelve municipalities that have independent municipal police departments; these appointments are for terms up to six years, and service on these boards is voluntary.

Police Honours Night was held on November 15, 1990, at Government House in Victoria. On this occasion The Honourable David C. Lam, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Honourable Russell G. Fraser, Solicitor General, presented awards to 18 members of British Columbia's policing community representing the R.C.M.P., the New Westminster Police Department, the Port Moody Police Department, and the Vancouver Police Department. Awards of appreciation were presented to eight members of police boards whose appointments expired in 1990.

The following is a list of police members and police board members honoured on this occasion:

Police Members Honoured

Outstanding Service on Assignment

Corporal J.M. Hofmann	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Corporal P.J. Coombes	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Constable R.D. Leigh	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Constable R.A. Hardy	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Constable C.W. Jones	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Constable K.A. Johnston	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Sergeant J.R. Pineault	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Constable T.J. Roman	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Constable A.R. Malcomson	Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Outstanding Service to the Community

Constable W. Argent	Vancouver Police Department
A/Sergeant G. Donnelly	New Westminster Police Department
Constable R.J. Lindsay	Port Moody Police Department

Bravery

Constable E.C. Schinbein	Vancouver Police Department
Corporal C.K. Beach	Vancouver Police Department
Constable B.R. Kross	Vancouver Police Department
Constable D.K. Fisher	Vancouver Police Department
Constable S.L. Mason	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Corporal P.J. Kohut	Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Police Board Members Honoured

Mr. Frank Boddy	Esquimalt
Mr. George P. Cassady	New Westminster
Mr. Herbert Hamm	New Westminster
Mr. Abtar Berar	Vancouver
Ms. Kathleen Keating	Vancouver
Mr. David Ho	Vancouver
Mr. Cedric Steele	Victoria
Mr. James G. Humphries	West Vancouver

MUNICIPAL POLICE BOARDS

The *Police Act* requires that every municipality with a population of more than 5,000 persons provide police services to adequately enforce municipal, provincial, and federal laws. This service may be provided by a municipal police department or through a service contract with the R.C.M.P. Where policing is provided by a municipal police department, that police department is governed by a police board. A police board may consist of up to seven persons. The mayor of the municipal council is the chairman. One person is appointed by municipal council, and not more than five persons are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council after consultation with the Police Commission. This composition is designed to ensure that local political and community concerns as well as the concerns of the Minister are addressed by the boards while carrying out their responsibilities.

The duties of a police board are prescribed by the *Police Act* and include most aspects of the management of the police department. The police board is the employer of the chief constable and all other constables. The police board manages the finances for the department and, in conjunction with the chief, determines the priorities, goals and objectives of the department. The board is also a quasi-judicial body and hears matters relating to complaints by members of the public about the conduct of a constable and matters of internal discipline.

Following is a list of the municipal police boards and members as of March 31, 1991:

Central Saanich

Mayor Ted Jones
Mr. Michael Davis*
Mr. Timothy E. Dunford
Mr. Terrence A. Farr
Mr. David W. Hallman

Delta

Mayor Elizabeth Johnson
Mr. Thomas P. Kileen
Mr. Laughlin C. Laurie
Mr. William G. Weiler*

Esquimalt

Mayor Chris Clement
Mr. George Devlin
Mr. Ian Malcolm Wallace
Mrs. M. Irene White*

Matsqui

Mayor David Kandal
Mr. Mohindar S. Gill
Mr. John A. Murphy*
Mr. Edward L. Rempel
Mr. John R. Singleton
Mr. Barry Smorenburg
Ms. Barbara Whiteside

Nelson

Mayor Bill Ramsden
Ms. Sonja Freno
Mr. Ross Lake
Mr. Gerald Rotering*
Mr. Boris M. Stefiuk

New Westminster

Mayor E.R. Toporowski
Mr. Ronald S. Bremner
Mr. Russell V. Cooper
Ms. Nicole Groves*
Mr. David I. McDonald

Oak Bay

Mayor Dianna Butler
Dr. Charles Clayton
Mrs. Rosemary Emery
Mr. John R.H. Ley
Mr. David Skillings*

Port Moody

Mayor D.T. Driscoll
Mr. R.W. Brown
Mr. John L. Northey*
Mr. David J. Rhodes
Mr. William J. Townsend

Saanich

Mayor Murray Coell
Ms. Alyson Hawksworth
Mrs. Helen Hvozdanski*
Mr. Peter Kerr
Mr. Ian S. Vantreight

Vancouver

Mayor G. Campbell
Mr. J.E. Dorsey
Ms. Felicia S. Folk
Mr. Chuck Lew
Mr. Donald McIntyre*
Mr. Anant Pal Singh

Victoria

Mayor David Turner
Mr. Kelvin D. Armstrong*
Mr. S. Frank B. Carson
Mr. Ronald Lou-Poy
Mr. Reginald F. Mooney
Ms. Donna Thomas

West Vancouver

Mayor Mark Sager
Mr. Ronald W. Downey
Mr. Warren Downs
Mr. William A. Freeman*
Mr. David Hildreth

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* Council Appointee

EXPENDITURES

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLICE COMMISSION
FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990/91

Account No.	Account Name	Expenditure
01	Salaries — Established	259,844
02	Supplementary Salary Costs	1,966
03	Employee Benefits	50,799
07	Board & Commission Fees & Expenses	107,602
10	Travel Expenses — Government Employees	23,487
20	Professional Services	316,906
25	Data & WP Supplies & Expenses	39,721
30	Office Expenses	48,094
42	Annual Report	2,735
50	Utilities, Vehicle Operation	10,193
65	Building Occupancy	150,087
68	Data & WP Systems	1,667
69	Office Furniture & Equipment	7,078
75	Lease — Vehicle Fleet	14,554
	TOTAL	$1,034,733

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